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A. W. PEARSON. Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : : MAY 6

RUSSIAN NEWS-GIVING

The truth is gradually coming out about the battle of the Yalu. This is how the Russians assisted the world to a comprehension of the news;

LIAOYANG, April 27.—The Japanese have forced the passage of the Yalu near Tchangdjion.

ST. PETERSEURG, April 28.-It is believed that one of the Japanese columns crossing the Yalu sustained heavy loss. The Japanese tried to cross in six or seven places and succeeded in

LIAOYANG, April 28 .- During the night the Japanese attacked the Man-churian village of Lizama and were repulsed with heavy loss.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 39.—Gen. Kuropatkin reports that no information has been received of a serious engagement on the Yalu river.

ST. PETERSBURG; May 1.-There is no confirmation of the news of a battle

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.-With a force of less than five thousand men, the Russians for three days impeded the Japanese advance and prevented the enemy from crossing the Yalu, notwithstanding the inferiority in number of men and guns.

On Friday the Japanese were driven back with great loss. Sunday the Japanese resumed their artillery bombardment inflicting heavy losses on the Russians. The Russian army which had no intention of preventing the Japanese from crossing retired in perfect order At Potiensky where the fighting was in progress it is the plan to worry the enemy until the mountain passes are

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.—The Russian officials refuse to admit that a reverse has been suffered at the Yalu river. They declare that the Japanese advance was expected.

ST. PETERSEURG, May 3.-The authorities declare that the Japanese had 100,000 men and 100 guns at the battle

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—It is admitted here that the Japanese captured twenty-seven guns from the Russian forces in the engagement along the Yalu river.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.-The Emperor is deeply grieved over the reverses of his army on the Yalu river. Gen. Kuropatkin reports the loss of nearly 4000 men. Gen. Zassalitch is blamed, etc.

A COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

A letter printed elsewhere in these columns from the director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, calls attention to a great bureau of trade expansion of which Henotulu, for its own good, should know more. The Commercial Museum, which is under the control of the leading business men of Philadelphia and of which the Governor petuate an allen spirit there and make of Pennsylvania is ex-officio a trustee, maintains collections and exhibits the raw products and trade samples of the world. The raw products illustrate the material already used or that may be employed in manufactures and the arts; and the trade samples of manufactured articles, show the patterns. grades and styles of goods most povular in the principal foreign mark ts. The trade literature of the world is gathered in the library, containing hundreds of trade and technical journals, shipping, statistical and market reports and works of a special and technical nature. There are also trade American goods, with data, together army. with the lists of important foreign merchants and manufacturers are accessi-

of the free facilities for advertising dier of Japan on my bayonet and send which the Museum offers, it would be him home in a letter.' possible for any inquiring person, at any time, to go there and see samples of all our products, the literature of the plantations, the statistics of commerce, the data collected by the agricultural board and the local experiment stations, etc. In these respects the Mu- that war has begun, it can end only seum is a perpetual World's Fair, attended by people who are there for business and costing the contributors to the display little or nothing.

Hawali has a keen interest in the trust issue as it is a victim of one of the most remorseless trusts of the American brotherhood. It is compelled. unless it wants to take the chances of battle with the allied super magnates, tazy campfollowers who ought to be to sell its staple product to them at a price which they have the power to own figure and leaves the Hawalian food and shelter, their chiefs, in shees planter just enough morgin to keep self-defence, will be likely to let them him hopeful of better times to some, go, Liliuokaland, who is now kept poor while the mainland octopus swallows A providential sampaign incur against aligh trusts ought, thereapire our nonvaniton dislogates to work fined for an aggregative platform.

The Decreeyers will and notice any reast for Frontbull who is the recognitive plantage of the pattern of the pattern of the pattern of the pattern of the decree of the pattern of the first pattern of the first pattern of the patter

THE DEVELOPING CAMPAIGN.

The Russians take a great deal for granted when they say that the Japnnese will follow them into the mountains which lie between the Yalu river and the railroad and accept battle on Japanese care to invade Manchuria at all, the way is open for them to flank the forces now intrenched in the mountains and send them flying helter-skelter towards Mukden without firing a shot. A glance at the map will show that the landing of a Japanese army anywhere above Port Arthur-a thing that ought to be easily done under the guns of Togo's fleet-would put the Japanese on both sides of the mountains with Kuropatkin's advance divisions in between. Common prudence would then impel a Russian retreat unless the Czar's forces opposing the Japanese could muster overwhelming num-

There are indications that the Japanese will do something on the Linotong peninsula before long. Their second army of invasion has been mobilising for weeks past and has not started anywhere as yet. There are troops strong, free to act in another direction. In late dispatches the Japanese spoke of the possibility of starving out the Port Arthur garrison. To do so they would have to cut it off from communication with the North, which means to compel the Russians in the mountains to get out and join the maia Japanese forces now on the Yalu to advance to the railroad if it so desired. A parallel instance appears in the history of the Turkish defence of Plevne in the war with Russia in 1877-78. The Czar's army could not dislodge the China, 45,458,000 yen. Turks until Todtleben came out of his retirement and showed them how to army to another point. Once this movement had been made the Turks got out

of Plevna in a hurry.
One thing is sure: the Japanese will not walk into the trap which the Russians have prepared and advertised. They will not follow the plan of campaign which the enemy has drawn up for them. In originality of design, in shrewdness and cunning and in vigor of execution the Japanese generals ask no odds of any other in the world. Come what may they know precisely what they are about. While Kuropatkin fumes and talks they are silently working out their plans; and as soon as Togo seals up Port Arthur so that not even the torpedo boats of the encmy can get out to harass Japanes: transports, something will be done to test the strength of the main Russian army. If the opposing forces meet the shock will be heard round the world.

NO DUAL LANGUAGE.

If Congress wants to "develop Hawaii along traditional American lines," it not only reject bills establishing the dual language privilege in the Territorial Legislature but it will strengthen the provision in the Organic Act requiring that all proceedings of the Legislature shall be in English.

No man can be an American in morthan a perfunctory way until he knows and reads the language in which the ideas, aspirations, beliefs and principles of Americanism are expressed. He remains a foreigner so long as he adhereto an alien speech. As an American legislator he must know English to be competent; as an American citizen he must know it to be patriotic. To permit the use of two languages in the Legislature of Hawaii would be to pernesian citizens here that much more

The Americans of Hawaii call upon Congress to assist in giving the voters of this group the common language which will unite them, not the dual language which will divide them and perpetuate race prejudices.

Read in the light of the Russian addissions about the losses on the Yalu, the following extract from the official newspaper at Port Arthur is worthy of a place among the humor of the war: The soldiers of Russia, in their ada-

directories. Reports upon the needs of mantine firmness, regard with contempt foreign markets and the openings for the fighting power of the Japanese "The Russian soldier has already said

so. Is it possible to wage war against the soldier of Japan at all?" asks the If Hawali were to take full advantage soldier of Russia. I will dry the sol-

"In this utterance the whole greatness of the Russian nation finds expres-

"We did not wish war. We did not with such a foe as Japan. But now ones responsible."

here will doubtless find that the decision of the court, affirming the right of retainers to collect wages, is a blessing in disguise. All of them, particularly the ex-Queen, feel compelled, for old times' sake, to support a horde of out earning an honest living. Now that those people are endowed with the The trust takes the crop at its right to collect wages as well as enjoy no. I-dinokaland, who is new kept poor by abuse of lief bounty, sould then tore enough to enable her to live with

out passifiary vegation. old the heater chance for hower Take er to a most encouraging our that an

OUR TRADE WITH JAPAN.

The rapidly growing share of the United States in the commerce of Japan is illustrated by a statement just pre-pared by the Department of Commercand Labor through its Bureau of Statistheir own ground. Assuming that the tics. This statement is compiled from Japanese care to invade Manchuria at an official document of the Japanese. Government, just received, entitled Financial and Economical Annual of It shows the commerce of Japan." Japan with the principal countries of the world for a long term of years, ending with 1902, while from another document, just received, the Bureau is able to obtain figures of the commerce of Japan with the United States, the United Kingdom, China, and India for the calendar year 1903. These tables show that the United

States is the largest customer of Japan. The value of exports from Japan to ber most important customers in 1902 was Germany, 4,737,000 yen (yen=49.5 cents); Italy, 13,287,000 yen; British India, 13,337,000 yen; Great Britain, 17,-246,000 yen; Hongkong, 25,876,000 yen; France, 27,283,000 yen; China, 46,838,000 yen, and to the United States, 80,233,009 Thus the United States takes as enough in Korea to attend to the Yalu much of the products of Japan as all campaign, leaving a fresh army, 100,000 of Europe and nearly twice as much as China, Japan's second largest customer. In imports the United States stood second in 1902, and at the end of 1903 was but \$1,227,000 below Great Britain, which still holds the lead. For 1902, the latest year for which the import the landing of a large enough army to figures of Japan are available with besiege the place and at the same time reference to all countries, the imports to stand off or repulse a Russian relief from leading countries, stated in the point of fact they had not sunk a Japforce marching southward. Such strat- order of magnitude, were: From Britegy would be very likely, as we say, ish India, 50,977,000 yen; from Great to compel the Russians in the moun- Britain, 50,364,000 yen; from the United States, 48,653,000 yen; China, 40,591,000 body, leaving the way clear for the yen; Germany, 25,813,000 yen, and from France, 4,746,000 yen. In 1903 the imports from the four principal countries were: From India, 70,095,000 yen; from Great Britain, 48,737,000 yen; from the United States, 46.273,000 yen, and from

The feature of this official statement which is of especial interest in its rethreaten the place by sending another lation to the growth of American exports to Japan is the fact that the United States has made much more rapid gains in the imports of Japan than any of her principal rivals, Comparing conditions in 1902 with those of 1890, for example, the United States shows a gain from 6,874,000 yen in 1890 to 48,652,000 in 1902, while the figures of imports from Great Britain are, in 1890, 26,619,000, and in 1902, 50,364,000 yen: from Germany, in 1890, 6,857,000 yen, and in 1902, 25,813,000 yen; from China, in 1890, 8,850,000 yen, and in 1902, 40,-591,000 yen, and from British India, in 1890, 8,911,000 yen, and in 1902, 50,977,009

> yen. Considering only the five principal countries from which Japan's chief importations are obtained the United States has made much greater gains than any of the others. It will also be seen from these figures that the chief rivalry for the classes of merchandise for which the United States is seeking a market in Japan is between the United States and the United Kingdom. the class of goods imported into Japan from China being chiefly noncompetitive so far as relates to the United States, while in the case of India the sole competitive article is cotton, of which Japan takes freely from India in years of large supplies in that country. owing to the fact that prices of Indian cotton are lower than those of cotton from the United States.

LUNAS AND LABORERS.

It will be a good thing hereafter for plantation lunas to remember that they are not dealing with laborers of a servile and inferior race but with the sturdy and self-respecting subjects of a power which means to assert itself in the world as the equal of any other.

The class of men used as lunas is not credited with coolness of judgment, temper or with moral poise; and by leaving to it the control of large bodies of high-spirited Japanese, very grave chances are taken, not only of trouble on the plantations but of embarrassment for the United States govern-

The risk is the greater because of the trend of the war in the Far East. The Japanese are getting more self-confidence; they are losing their superstitions about white men; they are beginning to realize that even in the Hawaiian cane-fields they have rights. If treated well, they will stay here because they are poor and need work. But it will be hard to keep them if badly governed, and they will not be tractable in the meantime. It seems to this paper that the greater the care which plantation managers exercise

over the choice and conduct of lunus

in future, the better for their estates.

The Star is correct in its statement that losses of the franchise follow certain convictions in the Federal court. even contemplate the possibility of war It is the conviction and not the degree of sentence imposed under it which determines the forfeiture of civil rights. with an awful punishment of the guilty Neither Meheula nor Testa can vote or hold office again unless pardoned by the President; and the publicly disloyal utterances of one of these men would probably make it impossible for him, even if the nature of his offence invited leniency, to obtain such a pardon

> If the Japanese have finally scaled up Port Arthur, the Haltic fleet may as well atay at home



UNCONFIRMED RUMORS.

The usual "unconfirmed rumor" of Russian success, follows the definite news of Japanese victory. Habitually since this war began, the Russians have tried to take the edge off their humiliation by claiming subsequent advantages. They have come in strong on "unconfirmed rumors," though such claims as they have made, if true, would have been heralded by joyous Kawananakoa Carriage official bulletins, not by the gossip, or the clubs.

For example: Soon after the initial Japanese triumph, when the Retvizan, Tsarevitch and other ships of war were put out of commission, Russia published an "unconfirmed rumor" to the effect that 12,000 Japanese, in attempting to land near Port Arthur, had been repulsed and that the Cossacks had sabred 400 Japanese near Dalny. It also claimed to have bombarded Hakodate. Neither story was true.

After Togo's second bombardment of Port Arthur, when he sunk hulks to bar the entrance to the port and was supposed to have sealed it, the Russians put forth the claim that they had destroyed four Japanese battleships. They did this to "save their face" and to depress the Japanese. In anese vessel of any kind.

A subsequent attempt to seal the harbor and a coincident advance of the Japanese towards the Yalu, lowered Russian prestige again. Upon this, St. Petersburg let loose another "unconfirmed rumor" that 12,000 Japanesealways 12,000-had attempted to land west of the Yalu and been driven back to their ships with great loss. There was nothing in it.

Still the game of humbug goes on. This time an effort is being made to and held the frightened horses wh make people forget the Zassalitch defeat in the "unconfirmed rumor" that harness. One of the Kawananak the Japanese have been repulsed at horses was thrown to the ground a Kiu-lian-Cheng with a loss of 10,000. A victory like that could not be carried the Turk buggy were broken, and t fast enough to St. Petersburg by the official telegraph nor got to the people soon enough by the official bulletins and yet the world is expected to believe that after it all happened the news was permitted to circulate only as an "unconfirmed rumor" on the boulevards.

A CHANCE FOR CARTER.

The administration of Governor Carter has a chance to distinguish itself by making Hawaii an American Territory in racial fact as well as in political status. Hawaii is American now, legally speaking and in its form of administration; but a Territory in which men of American birth and ancestry are fewer than either Chinese, Japanese, Polynesians or Portuguese and are becoming fewer all the time, is hardly American enough to satisfy the policy of a nation which, as its President says, insists upon our development along "traditional American lines."

To make Hawaii American its national population must be increased by the introduction of as many citizens from the mainland as can make a living on its soil. In other words the public land must be divided up between bona-fide settlers of the class that is making a success at Wahlawa local speculators or by those inveterate foes of development, the grazing ber of Commerce, is seriously ill at the classes. We have an immense public national capital. domain, much of which is idle and much devoted to grazing in the ratio of five acres to a cow. There ought to be 10,000 white families occupying it in small tracts and raising pineapples. sisal, bananas, fruit, vanilla, tobacco, own food. Such families would not be hard to get. They are bombarding the authorities for land data and getting no encouragement. They are told that there is plenty of land but that it isn't ready for them. Nor are there any signs of preparing to get it ready. Land matters are left standing where they have stood for years and the country is getting more and more Orientalized. It is time for a change,

The opportunity is before Governor Carter to bring this change about and make his name memorable as the builder of an American commonwealth.

Pitz-wo or Pitz-ze-Wo, as the place used to be called, is a bight in the Linotong coast line above Dalny where the Japanese second army landed in 1894 for the attack on Port Arthur. The Russians report that a Japanese squadron, convoying transports, is off there now. It is quite probable that the land operations against Port Ar- yesterday for offering bad pork for sale thur, the Lizotong railroad and the Russian position in the mountains west of the Yalu are now beginning.

Mintesly had the Kinau arrived at title with the Sunday Advertiser than folge Little wired to Honolula that se had sullidrawn from the fudicial lines in favor of H. A. Rook. If he had estudity withdrawn if the statement OF ADOL AND AN ARTHUR IN PURIS AN ARRAY FOR S her augustions when the work the time of Monthsonian grows not blood him Act. Allowed his following his fallow on a sign and the contraction of th

Smashes Into Turk Rig.

The Princess David Kawananakoa

was thrown from her carriage while on her way to the Opera House last even The accident was due to a collision between the Kawananakoa equipage and a light rig driven by Mrs. Frank Turk. The mishap took pince on King street opposite the Rapid Transit switch below Plikoi street. Mrs. Turk was driving towards Waikiki and the Kawananakoa carriage was coming into town. A passing electric car evidently disconcerted the driver of the lighter rig and the horses attached to both vehicles collided, the Turk buggy being almost thrown under the noof of the Prince's horses. While the frightened animals were prancing and rearing Princess Kawananakoa jumped from her seat in the carriage and was thrown heavily to the ground. She was assisted to her feet by passengers from the street car and seemed to be uninjured. Prince David and Miss Campbell, who were also occupants of the carriage, alighted safely, and Mrs. Turk also got out of her rig without injury. A dozen gentlemen in evening clothes

who were on the car came to the rescue they were disentangled from the brok was slightly bruised. The shafts box and wheels were also damag No one seemed quite certain as to w was to blame for the accident. Prir David told Mrs. Turk that she shot have turned to the right and Mrs. To said the Prince's coachman was on wrong side of the street.

After the accident, which occurr about 8 o'clock, Prince David's par proceeded to the theater.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser) Governor Carter yesterday signed t charter, beautifully engrossed for purpose, of the Hawaiian Chinese Cli

The police rounded up about sevent Chinese gamblers in Chinatov last night, hearly all putting up \$10 b aplece.

W. E. Shaw, at 1104 Keeaumo street, has some very choice Wh Leghorn eggs for sale. Price, \$2.00 I dozen. The Alexander Young Hotel is no

conducted entirely on the Europe plan, this system having gone into fect yesterday. Commissioner Judd was engaged ve

terday in hearing Japanese cases peonage, woman slavery and traff etc., continuing a number of cases un today. William Haywood, Washington of the Hawaiian Planter

The Government band played Governor Carter, Secretary Atkinson, Land Commissioner Pratt and others off last

night at the departure of the steamer

Association and the Honolulu Cham-

W. G. Hall for Kauai. Dr. Cofer, chief quarantine officer, has rejected a flagpole imported from dairy products, perk, poultry and their the Sound for the Quarantine Station, because it lacked eight feet of the one hundred in length required by the specifications. It is a pretty stick

> Amana, who absconded after embez zling between \$1000 and \$2000 from local agency of the Gregg Company of Chicago, was reported yesterday to have been intercepted at San Francisco by the immigration officers and placed in custody for return to Honolulu.

> High Sheriff Brown yesterday began enforcing the cuts in salaries required by the Legislature. There is a reduction in the number of officers, as well as a reduction in salaries. About a dozen officers, including specials, have been dropped from the rolls. Officers who receive less than \$100 will have \$5 taken from their salaries, and those over \$100, will be docked \$10 to meet

High Sheriff Brown has been notified of the suicide at Puunene, Maui, of a Japanese woman by hanging.

Anum, a Chinese storckeeper. fined twenty dollars by Judge Lindsa;

W. B. Scott, in custody on other ac munt, was summoned before the grand jury yearerday to testify about the alegod roldsery of a watch and other property for himself.

Efforts are being made through the cable to arrange for Judge Repollar's taking the noth of office forthwith, so he may summen a lary for the Spreading Med Jerm

Attorney Mass of Robert Installation on the last sylving from theky prison of this

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Honolulu, May 5, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
T			_	
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co	\$1,000,000	100		305
SUGAR-				
Ewa	5,000,000	20		2014
Ewa. Haw. Agricultural Haw. Com. & SugarCo.	1,200,000		48	
Hawaiian Sugar Co	2 000,000	100	40	
Honomu	2 000,000 750,000	100	105	110
Haiku	2,000,000 500,000	100	100	18
Kahuku	500,000	20	5	18
Kibei Plan. Co., Ltd., Kipahulu	2,500,000 160,000	100	5	814
Koloa	500,000	100		
Kolon McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	8,500,000	20	2	oni
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Ookala	500.000	20		
Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd Olowalu	5,000,000 150,000	100	5	80
Paauhau SugPlanCo.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	750,000	100		
Pepeekeo	750.000	100		150
Pioneer Waialua Agri. Co	2,750,000	100	7254	40
Walluku	700,000	100	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	275
Waimanalo	252,000	100		160
STRAMSHIP COS.	100			
Wilder S S. Co.	500,000	100		11734
Inter-Island S. S. Co.,	600,000	100	••••	
MISCELLANEOUS.		- 7	10	
Haw, Electric Co	500,000	100		10234
H. R. T. & L. Co., Pd	1,000,000	100		82
Mutual Tel, Co	150,000	10		834
Haw, Electric Co	1,000,000	100	11111	75
	1.00,000	20		1,
Bonds,				
Haw. Gov't., 5 p. c Haw. Ter., 4 p. c. (Fire				
Claims)				97%
Haw. Ter., 4 p. c. (Fire Claims) Hilo R. R. Co., 8 p. c. Hon, R. T. & L. Co.,	ात समृत्य	5511	3/10	8779
Ewa Plant., 5 p. c O. R. & L. Co	****		100	
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p. c.			103	
Ewa Plant., 8 p. c O R. & L. Co Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p. c. Olas Sugar Co., 6 p. c. Waialus Ag Co., 6 p. c. Kahuku 6 p. c Pioneer Mill Co. 6 p. c.				100
Kahuku 8 p. c				100
Pioneer Mill Co, 6 p.c.				100

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS. Eleven hundred Olaa, \$5; 6 Pioneer,

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	Apr.	BAROM.		THERM.		1 10	dity			
		94 m.	3pm.	Min	Max	Rainfall 9 a. m.	Humid	Clouds	Wind	Force
SSMTWTF	24 25	30 .07 30 . 9 30 . 10 40 .04	30.04 30.03 30.01	71 70 69 71 70	78 76 78 77 78	16		3 3.5	NE NE NE NE	8-4 4-8 3-4 8
TF	28	30.07 80.10 30.11	30.01	71 71	78 78	.01		3	NE NE	2-3 1-3

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and a level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is—06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

-	1									
C C	Days	May	High Tide	Ht of Tide	High Tide Small.	Low Tide Large.	Low Tide Small.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
H			p.m	Ft.	n.m	a.m.			6.25	Ris
L	M	2	p.m 5.40	1.9	5.02	10.40	0000	5.28	6. 25	9.2
I	T	18	6.23	1.8	5.46	11.17	0 43	5.28	6.26	10.1
ŀ	W	4	7.10	1.7	6.44	11.58	1.36	5.17	6. 26	11.0
1	T		7.59	1.6	7.57	2, 35	12, 47	5.27	6, 27	11.4
Т	P	6	8.52	1.4	9.30	3.20	1, 59	5	6.27	A-DI
4	8	7	9.49	1.3	10.50	4.19	3. 27	5.25	6.27	0.4
1	- 8	B	10.47	1.2	11.45	5.04	4.52	0.35	0.26	1.0
1		10	407.00	1879	p.m.	271	200	Section 1	C	1000
	M	- 9	11.47	1.2	12.24	0.40	0.00	5.24	6. 26	1.4

Last quarter of the moon May 7th Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Sur-

The tides at Kahulul and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Hono-

Hawaiian standard time is is hours so minutes slower than threamwich time, heing that of the mortdian of 167 degrees finity minutes. The time whistin is a section of 180 p. m. which to the section of times with a linear worth of the section of the section

Principal Marie Charles with in 18 at